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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/823,371	04/12/2004	Steven C. Shannon	8824/ETCH/DRIE	4850
55649 7590 05/17/2007 MOSER IP LAW GROUP / APPLIED MATERIALS, INC. 1040 BROAD STREET 2ND FLOOR SHREWSBURY, NJ 07702			EXAMINER ARANCIBIA, MAUREEN GRAMAGLIA	
			ART UNIT 1763	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 05/17/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/823,371

Applicant(s)

SHANNON ET AL.

Examiner

Maureen G. Arancibia

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 February 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-10 and 12-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-10 and 12-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 03 March 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/06.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The listing of references in the specification is not a proper information disclosure statement. 37 CFR 1.98(b) requires a list of all patents, publications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office, and MPEP § 609.04(a) states, "the list may not be incorporated into the specification but must be submitted in a separate paper." Therefore, unless the references have been cited by the examiner on form PTO-892, they have not been considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. **Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Japanese Kokai 08-097199A to Nishiyama et al. The following rejection refers to the Figures and English Machine Translation (EMT) of Nishiyama et al.**

In regards to Claim 19, Nishiyama et al. teaches an apparatus for matching the impedance of a pair of RF sources 16, 17 coupled to a single electrode 15 to the impedance of a plasma in a semiconductor substrate processing chamber 11 (EMT, Paragraph 12), comprising: a first sub-circuit 18 for matching the impedance of a first RF signal having a variable frequency (EMT, Paragraph 12) of between about 13.56 MHz to 40 MHz (EMT, Paragraph 19) generated by a first RF source 16 to the

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impedance of the plasma; and a second sub-circuit 19 for matching the impedance of a second RF signal having a variable frequency (EMT, Paragraph 12) of between about 10 kHz to 1 MHz (EMT, Paragraphs 20-21) generated by a second RF source 17 to the impedance of the plasma, the second sub-circuit connected to the first sub-circuit to form a common output that is coupled to the electrode 15. (Figure 1) Note that the ranges in frequency for the first and second RF signals as taught by Nishiyama et al. overlap with the claimed ranges, and thus meet the limitations as recited in the claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12-15, 17, 18, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nishiyama et al. in view of Japanese Kokai 06-243992 to Deguchi et al. The following rejection refers to the Figures and English Machine Translation of Deguchi et al.**

The teachings of Nishiyama et al. were discussed above.

In regards to Claims 1, 9, 10, and 20, Nishiyama et al. does not expressly teach the claimed features of the first and second matching sub-circuits.

Deguchi et al. teaches that a matching circuit 14 for a variable frequency RF source 12 should comprise a fixed set of series components and a variable shunt capacitor 22 connected to ground. (Figure 1 ; EMT, Paragraphs 13-16)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify each of the first and second matching sub-circuits for variable frequency RF sources 16, 17 taught by Nishiyama et al. to each comprise a matching sub-circuit having a fixed set of series components and a variable shunt capacitor, as taught by Deguchi et al. The motivation for making such a modification to each sub-circuit, as taught by Deguchi et al. (English Machine Translation, Paragraphs 11, 19, 20, 30, and 31), would have been that the combination of such a matching sub-circuit with a variable frequency RF source allows the impedance of the RF signal to be matched to the impedance of the plasma quickly with fewer variable capacitors and overall smaller equipment size by varying the frequency of the RF signal generated by the RF source and by varying the shunt capacitance.

Further in regards to Claims 1, 3, 9, 10, and 12, the apparatus taught by the combination of Nishiyama et al. and Deguchi et al. meets all of the structural limitations of the claimed invention, and would be inherently structurally capable of performing the intended use of allowing the first match tune space defined by the first sub-circuit to be varied without substantially affecting the second match tune space defined by the second sub-circuit, by varying the variable shunt capacitors. (The Examiner refers to Paragraphs 20 and 21 of the instant Specification, which disclose that this intended use is performed in the manner just described as capable of being performed by the apparatus taught by the combination of Nishiyama et al. and Deguchi et al.) This rejection is based on the fact the apparatus structure taught above has the inherent capability of being used in the manner intended by the Applicant. When a rejection is

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based on inherency, a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102 or U.S.C. 103 is appropriate. (See *In re Fitzgerald* 205 USPQ 594 or MPEP 2112). Moreover, it has been held that a claim containing a "recitation with respect to the manner in which a claimed apparatus is intended to be employed does not differentiate the claimed apparatus from a prior art apparatus" if the prior art apparatus teaches all the structural limitations of the claim. *Ex parte Masham*, 2 USPQ2d 1647 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1987)

In regards to Claims 4 and 13, the match tune spaces of the first and second RF sources taught by the combination of Nishiyama et al. and Deguchi et al. would be inherently structurally capable of being controlled by varying the frequency of the signal generated by one of the first and second RF sources taught by Nishiyama et al., which are variable RF sources as discussed above in regards to Claim 19. This rejection is based on the fact the apparatus structure taught above has the inherent capability of being used in the manner intended by the Applicant. When a rejection is based on inherency, a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102 or U.S.C. 103 is appropriate. (See *In re Fitzgerald* 205 USPQ 594 or MPEP 2112). Moreover, it has been held that a claim containing a "recitation with respect to the manner in which a claimed apparatus is intended to be employed does not differentiate the claimed apparatus from a prior art apparatus" if the prior art apparatus teaches all the structural limitations of the claim. *Ex parte Masham*, 2 USPQ2d 1647 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1987)

In regards to Claims 6 and 14, the first and second sub-circuits taught by the combination of Nishiyama et al. and Deguchi et al. would be inherently structurally capable of being fixed in a predetermined configuration prior to performing a process in

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the chamber, based on user control of the variable shunt capacitors and variable RF sources. This rejection is based on the fact the apparatus structure taught above has the inherent capability of being used in the manner intended by the Applicant. When a rejection is based on inherency, a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102 or U.S.C. 103 is appropriate. (See *In re Fitzgerald* 205 USPQ 594 or MPEP 2112). Moreover, it has been held that a claim containing a "recitation with respect to the manner in which a claimed apparatus is intended to be employed does not differentiate the claimed apparatus from a prior art apparatus" if the prior art apparatus teaches all the structural limitations of the claim. *Ex parte Masham*, 2 USPQ2d 1647 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1987)

In regards to Claims 7 and 15, the apparatus taught by the combination of Nishiyama et al. and Deguchi et al. would be inherently structurally capable of matching the impedance of the first and second RF sources to the impedance of the processing chamber during processing by varying at least one of the variable shunt capacitors of the first and second sub-circuits as taught by the combination of Nishiyama et al. and Deguchi et al. or by varying the frequency of at least one of the first and second RF sources taught by Nishiyama et al., which are variable RF sources as discussed above in regards to Claim 19. This rejection is based on the fact the apparatus structure taught above has the inherent capability of being used in the manner intended by the Applicant. When a rejection is based on inherency, a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102 or U.S.C. 103 is appropriate. (See *In re Fitzgerald* 205 USPQ 594 or MPEP 2112). Moreover, it has been held that a claim containing a "recitation with respect to the

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manner in which a claimed apparatus is intended to be employed does not differentiate the claimed apparatus from a prior art apparatus" if the prior art apparatus teaches all the structural limitations of the claim. *Ex parte Masham*, 2 USPQ2d 1647 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1987)

In regards to Claims 17 and 18, see the discussion of Claim 19 above.

6. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nishiyama et al. in view of Deguchi et al. as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,887,339 to Goodman et al.

The teachings of Nishiyama et al. and Deguchi et al. were discussed above.

The combination of Nishiyama et al. and Deguchi et al. does not expressly disclose the output impedance of the first and second RF sources.

Goodman et al. teaches that RF sources conventionally have a 50 Ohm output impedance. (Column 1, Lines 57-59)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use RF sources with a 50 Ohm output impedance, as taught by Goodman et al., in the apparatus taught by Nishiyama et al. and Deguchi et al. The motivation for doing so would have been to assemble the apparatus using standard (readily available) components.

7. Claims 8 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nishiyama et al. in view of Deguchi et al. as applied to Claims 1 and 10 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,642,149 to Suemasa et al.

The teachings of Nishiyama et al. and Deguchi et al. were discussed above.

In regards to Claims 8 and 16, the combination of Nishiyama et al. and Deguchi et al. does not expressly teach the claimed isolation sub-circuit.

Suemasa et al. teaches isolation sub-circuits 118, 124 for preventing power supplied from either of the first and second RF sources 122, 128 from being coupled to the other of the first and second RF sources. (Column 4, Lines 1-3 and 11-13)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the apparatus taught by the combination of Nishiyama et al. and Deguchi et al to include isolation sub-circuits, as taught by Suemasa et al. The motivation for making such a modification, as taught by Suemasa et al. (Column 4, Lines 1-3 and 11-13), would have been to preventing power supplied from either of the first and second RF from being coupled to the other of the first and second RF sources.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed 26 February 2007 have been fully considered but, to the extent to which they still apply, they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's arguments against Deguchi et al. individually, namely that Deguchi et al. only teaches a single RF power supply and a single matching part, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

In response to applicant's argument that Deguchi et al. is not concerned with the interaction of multiple frequencies applied to a single electrode, the fact that applicant

has recognized another advantage which would flow naturally from following the suggestion of the prior art cannot be the basis for patentability when the differences would otherwise be obvious. See *Ex parte Obiaya*, 227 USPQ 58, 60 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1985).

It is believed that the remainder of Applicant's arguments have been rendered moot by the new grounds of rejection necessitated by the amendment to the independent claims to recite, in the context of the claims, first and second *variable frequency* RF signals.

Conclusion

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

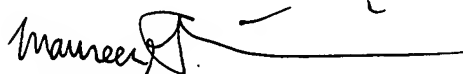
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

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10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Maureen G. Arancibia whose telephone number is (571) 272-1219. The examiner can normally be reached on core hours of 10-5, Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Parviz Hassanzadeh can be reached on (571) 272-1435. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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